

# SPORTS

## 'Golden' finish of Soviet figure skaters



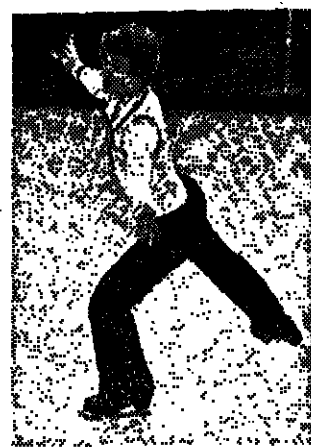
Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin.

The world championship in Tokyo has ended the season of international events for figure skaters. This fast "chord" became a "golden" one for the USSR, which won three of the four events. Elena Valova (in the pairs) and Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko (in the dances). They all snatched silver medals. "Silver" will also be brought home by Kira Ivanova, Wili's runner-up.

The challenges of the Soviet champions were rather keen. Olympic silver medalist Brian Orser of Canada took the sec-

ond place, while that country's pair Katherine Malounek and Lloyd Eisler came third. Promising US skaters Brian Bollano and Tiffany Chin also held on to the same position, together with America's dancing pair — Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert. The fourth place was shared by Canada's Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall.

But the road of today's champions to victory was not easy. Take, for example, Olympic silver medalist Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin, who always clung to second place during the past four years. They entered the new season by surprisingly losing at the "Moscow News" Prize and the national championship to their younger rivals and teammates, Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko. The programme of the charges of Tatyana Tarasova to Biser-Shchedrin's music "Carmen-Suite" generated several debates at the start of the season: was it a demonstration or sporting



Alexander Fadeyev.

dance? The coaches made appropriate corrections after relative failures. At the European championship Bestemyanova and Bukin became the second favourites on the national team. But their obligatory, original dances, and especially the free "Carmen", got full recognition. In Tokyo doubts on their creative endeavour were finally dispelled.

Or take the victory of Fadeyev, who became the third Soviet world champion. As a matter of fact, he had to miss the European championship due to serious injury. There were doubts as to how fast he would be able to recuperate. But Fadeyev put up a real fight to win all the events.

"It was the skating of a real leader," Olympic and last year's world champion America's Scott Hamilton (now a professional) told a TASS correspondent. "I have known Fadeyev for five years, he progresses with each passing year. I like his style based on the virtuoso handling of the skates and high tempo."

Alexander BUTSENIN,  
Konstantin RAZIN  
Photos by Boris Kaulman

## France close to victory

The eighth match of the 21st FIRA European championship in Group A brought no surprises. France, meeting Italy in the north Italian town of Treviso, won, as expected, 22-9. This was the fourth win in the tournament for the French players, who are picking up. Earlier they beat Spain 34-6, Romania 18-3 and Tunisia 25-6.

The many-time European champions have real chances of repeating their last year success. France is the only team in Group A to have suffered not a single defeat yet. It has only one more game to play in the one-stage tournament—with the

USSR on May 19, and at home at that. Italy is now in second place with seven points after three games. Spain is third with five points from three games. The bottom team is the USSR: in its only game it went down to Italy 12-13.

This is the seventh performance of the USSR in the FIRA Group A championships held since the start of the 60s. Its supreme achievement were three sets of bronze medals. In the previous games between the USSR and France the latter won four games, there was a 10-10 draw in the 18th championship, and the USSR beat France on its

ground 12-6 in the 19th championship.

There are seven matches left to play in the tournament, four of them with Soviet participation: on May 1 in Spain, on May 12 at home with Tunisia, on May 9 in France and on May 31 with Romania, a game which will conclude the championship.

Boris MIKHAILOV

Cuban Abel Ramirez, winner of the Moscow international diving tournament "Spring Swallows" in the 3 m springboard event.

Photo by Konstantin Borisev

## ZALGIRIS TRIUMPH

Having beaten CAC 77-75 in the second match of the super-finals in the country's basketball championship (this time at home and during extra time) Zalgiris of Kaunas have emerged as USSR champions. This is their third such achievement after a 34-year break. The silver medals went to regular champions — Moscow CAC—who lost five games to Kaunas in the current championship.

The toughness of the final

matches was predominant among other things, by the fact that playing for the two teams are eight 1982 world champions and ten players from the USSR national team.

Superfinals for domestic champions have been held 11 times. CAC emerged victor on two occasions with 2-1, but this time the contest "ever" snatches—Zalgiris—2-0.

## COACHES' HOPES

After a lengthy interval, games resumed in the European football tournaments. In the Champions Cup Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr of the USSR played to a 1-1 draw with France's Bordeaux in an away game. The French are now in excellent shape, having gone down not a single time in the past eight matches of the national championship. In the game with Dnepr they immediately launched dangerous attacks and scored in the tenth minute. West German national team player Mueller failed to score a second goal from a penalty ten minutes later. The now plays for Bordeaux. Two minutes before the end of the first half Dnepr rapidly counterattacked and equalized (Lyuly). Dnepr's head coach Yemets was pleased with the result. It was a very difficult game, he said. The French were excellently prepared but we were good in counterattack.

In the Cup Winners Cup Moscow Dynamo played 0-0 with Greek Larissa in an away game and has good chances of success in the return game.



In the UEFA Cup Madrid named lost to Zelenograd. Their head coach Armand was disappointed with the result. We played worse than usual, he stressed, but we try shown character on many occasions before and won through seemingly hopeless situations.

The second-leg games are March 20.

Vladimir Mikhlin

## ALPINE SKIING: LEADERS RETAIN POSITIONS

The March competition in the alpine world cup with events in the Japanese town of Furano. At the 2-year-old Canadian Todd Berdashed the 2,950 m descent with a drop of 805 meters in 1 min 55.62 sec, ahead of 11 competitors. This was an unusual thing happened: the supergiant slalom, which a course of 2,030 m and 31 gates two entrants — Daniel Lee of Switzerland and Greg Lee of Australia — clocked 1:31.30 each, down to the 1:31.30 of a second, and were awarded victory.

Even though Mark Gmelin of Luxembourg and Rudi Bruggen of Switzerland did not successfully in Japan, their leadership was not shaken. They respectively first and second places — 240 and 207 points — placed Andreas Wendt of Liechtenstein has 172 points.

After an interval caused by the world championships in Bormio, Michele Pigini of Switzerland still leads in the women's section with 221 points. Even though she was not successful in the event in the USA. The downhill there was won by 17-year-old American Katrin Gutierrez and the slalom by Blanca Fernandez of Spain. For her part, the leader are her compatriots: Brigitte Oerli with 187 and Walliser with 164 points.

## Western criticisms of 'star wars'

Prominent political and public figures in the United States and Western Europe have strongly criticized the American administration's insistence on implementing the "star wars" programme.

The "star wars" idea is extremely dangerous, said R. Bowman, President of the Institute for Space and Security Studies. Work on the programme is causing growing instability in the world. Its implementation will be a direct breach of a number of international agreements signed by the United States itself. This approach can hardly promote a peaceful, businesslike atmosphere at the Soviet-American Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

Interviewed by the American magazine "Time", the French Prime Minister, L. Fabius, said that the "strategic defence initiative" will lead to the opening of new dimensions in the arms race and disrupt the approximate parity in the world. France prefers the military equilibrium to be solid and kept at a low level, he said.

The Prime Minister of Sweden, O. Palme, has also criticized Reagan's "star wars" programme. The Americans claim that they can use a defence system in space to completely defend themselves, he said at a meeting with the electorate in Stockholm. However, there is every indication that this is impossible. The United States is only trying to create an illusion of security.

The "star wars" programme is one of destruction. It should be rejected by all countries in the world, L. Jotti, Chairwoman of the chamber of Deputies in the Italian parliament, said at a mass anti-war rally in Brossacco.

Such scenes are common nowadays in many Japanese cities. Pictured are participants in an international campaign aimed at collecting signatures for a call outlawing nuclear weapons. Launched by the all-Japanese council for atomic and hydrogen weapons ban, it is timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary (due this August) of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by US planes. Among the campaigners are many activists of overseas anti-nuclear movements.

● Campaign activists in the streets of Nagasaki.



Photo Japan press-TASS

## BELGIANS INDIGNANT AT CRUISE DEPLOYMENT

Brussels. A nation-wide protest demonstration against stationing American cruise missiles in Belgium has been staged in the country's capital. It was manifestation of the people's reaction to the government's decision to start the deployment of

the first sixteen Tomahawks on Belgian soil. Tens of thousands of demonstrators thronged Brussels from all parts of the country to express their indignation at the decision taken by the centre-right Cabinet.

"We Are Indignant!", "Shame Unto the Government!" and "No to Cruise!" were some of the slogans carried by the demonstrators.

A rally held in Palacade Rogier in the centre of the capital was addressed by leaders of the organizations which staged the demonstration. The government's

decision to deploy the first-strike American nuclear weapons in Belgium was described as "shameful" by President of the National Committee of Actions for Peace and Development Pierre Caland. He said it was a challenge to the public opinion and detriment to the country's national sovereignty.

The country's trade unions are exasperated with the government's action, stressed Andre van den Broecke, Chairman of the General Labour Federation of Belgium. We regard this decision as a crude provocation against the people, he said.



Soldier-liberator — part of the future Victory memorial complex on Poklonnaya Hill in Moscow, designed by Oleg Kuryokhin.

The present is inseparably linked with the distant past of the Motherland. Not accidentally close to the sculptures of great Russian army leaders of past centuries — Suvorov, Nekouz, Ushakov and Nakhimov — are the images of Soviet commanders like Zhukov and Panfilov, who carried on the traditions of their great compatriots. A retrospective section of works by outstanding Soviet masters, for instance, Sergei Kononov, Boris Yefimov and Kuryokhin, recalls the grim days of the war.

There is also a gallery of portraits of state and public figures awarded the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations".

Boris PALTUSOV

## SCIENTISTS' RESPONSIBILITY

Scientists' attitude to the problem of war and peace, and their social responsibility for the future of mankind and life on Earth were two of the issues discussed at the 48th session of the World Federation of Scientific Workers in Moscow.

The Federation unites 500 thousand scientists, college and university teachers, engineers and technicians in fifty countries. This year's meeting was attended by delegates from nineteen countries. The leader of the Soviet delegation was the Federation's Vice-President Academician Nikolai Basov.

In an interview with an MNI correspondent, he said: Science has highly advanced, even into outer space exploration. At the same time, modern technologies can destroy millions of human lives in a matter of minutes, and life on Earth and turn it into a barren desert. If mankind allows another world war, it will inevitably be fought with nuclear weapons, making meaningless all our ideals, plans and dreams about a happier life and further progress in science and technology. Scientists must exercise high social responsibility at times so critical for the entire mankind, since they are aware of the character and aftermath of modern war. They must explain to people everywhere that nuclear war is not

inevitable. It can be prevented by means of reductions and subsequent elimination of mass destruction weapons.

The Federation's Executive called on all scientists to contribute towards preventing nuclear war, saving life on Earth, consolidating confidence and international détente and expanding mutually beneficial and peaceful cooperation. It also decided to hold a symposium, "Science, Technology and the World" as part of the International Year of Peace scheduled for 1986 in Moscow.

Boris PALTUSOV

### Gymnastics: 'Moscow News'-85

The 120th International Gymnastics Tournament for "Moscow News" prizes — starts on March 28. For the present day the number of participating countries has reached a record figure of 35. Doubtless, changes are possible either way, for the event is still ten days away.

(Continued on page 8)



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MNI INFORMATION



body crime perpetrated by the Israeli military in the Southern village of Zariya, where 64 villagers were killed and 60 others wounded and detained, has triggered off a wave of demonstrations throughout the country. In Beirut, a funeral of the murdered people organized by relatives of the deceased, turned into a demonstration, reports Reuters news agency from Lebanon. A procession of women in Zariya whose husbands, sons and brothers have been killed.

Photo: Reuters-TASS



# THE WORLD

## STOCKHOLM APPEAL IS 35

Stockholm. The Stockholm Appeal, adopted 35 years ago in the Swedish capital at a session of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Council, has not lost its significance by today, stated in a TASS interview the participant in the session, prominent public and political figure of Sweden John Takanen.

The session was held only several years after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The demand expressed in the Appeal that the atomic weapons should be banned unconditionally was met with hearty and overwhelming support in all the continents. In a short period of time the Stockholm Appeal was signed by 500 million residents of various countries.

As a result of the arms race unleashed by the USA and NATO new types of nuclear weapons have been created in the world, J. Takanen said further. The plans of the American administration on the preparation of "star wars" are evidence of the aggravation of the nuclear threat hanging over the world.

Marking the anniversary of the Stockholm Appeal, the peace forces should intensify the efforts in defence of peace, J. Takanen stressed in conclusion.



Allocations for the Pentagon.

Drawing by Sergei Almidinov

## Reagan-Mubarak talks yield little

Cairo. The Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak recently visited the United States as part of his tour of a number of Western countries. Press reports have it that his talks in the United States hinged on two main things: Cairo's "ideas" on drawing the Americans into the implementation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed in Amman and Egypt's request for considerable increase in US military and economic "aid".

Both the Amman agreement and the subsequent Egyptian proposal of a "dialogue" between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation have been sharply criticized by many Arab countries and Palestinian organizations. Nevertheless it is still maintained in Cairo that the "dialogue" is essential because the United States might exert pressure on Israel in the future.

Mr Mubarak's talks with Reagan have revealed that Egypt's expectations are groundless. President Reagan declared that the Arabs must, first of all, show readiness for direct negotiations with Israel. At the same time he reiterated the American policy of denying the PLO the right to participate in any Middle East settlement. The United States has showed a disheartening attitude towards Egypt's request to have the American military and economic "assistance" increased. Reports from Washington say that the Egyptian President had wanted this aid to be increased by 1.9 thousand million dollars in the current and next financial years. However, after President Mubarak's visit to Washington, it was announced that the increase this year will be only three hundred million dollars, while additional aid in the future was not mentioned at all.

## Japan joins in campaign against UNESCO

Tokyo. The Japanese Government has directed all its diplomatic missions in Asia, Africa and Latin America countries to draw developing nations into the manoeuvres by the USA and its allies aimed against UNESCO, the "Asahi" newspaper reports.

This decision, passed on orders from Washington, is openly directed to split the united front of the leading nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which unanimously approve the present line of this authoritative international organization, which supports disarmament and national liberation movements and opposes racism and the domination of Western news monopolies.

According to the Japanese press, UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow recently sent a message to major Western nations dismissing their

illegal demands for a total reform of UNESCO. Yet in reply the Government of Japan decided to still further tighten the blackmail of this UN specialized agency, taking every measure of financial pressure. Simultaneously Tokyo recently again threatened to withdraw from UNESCO like the USA did earlier.

## Jamaica youth conference—a farce

Warraw. Washington's decision to hold an international youth conference of countries of the so-called "free world" in Jamaica is an attempt to split the unity of action in the world youth movement. This is con-

## VIETNAM AND INDONESIA TO ADVANCE COOPERATION

Hanoi. Vietnam and Indonesia have expressed interest with the successful development of their relations and efforts to further economic, commercial and cultural cooperation. This is seen in a communiqué signed at the end of an official visit by Indonesian Foreign Minister Khusnan Satrio to Hanoi.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister was received by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Pham Van Tien. During talks, the Vietnamese leader welcomed Indonesian efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the problem in the region and those making South-East Asia of peace, stability and neighbourliness.

The Vietnamese state of peace, stability, friendly relations among East Asian countries. The Indonesian Minister stressed the importance of strengthening Vietnamese relations and used the desire to advance cooperation between two countries.

# THE WORLD

## PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS

New York. In defiance of the protests from the American and international public, the Pentagon is accelerating its preparations for chemical warfare by building up its arsenal of these weapons of mass destruction. The United States' Defense Department has taken a decision to build a new military research complex in the area of a military testing range near the town of Aberdeen in the State of Maryland. The complex will be used for work on new chemical weapons. The cost of the construction work and maintenance of the new complex, according to preliminary estimates, will run into nearly eighty million dollars over the first five years.

It is remarkable that a few days ago, the "Military Review", an official publication of the United States Army, printed an article in which it attempts to substantiate the need for the United States to have chemical weapons in its arsenal. Its author cynically claims that history has proved that toxic agents play an important role on the battlefield, particularly in offensive operations.

## NAMES OF COLONIALISTS DISAPPEAR

Harare. By decision of the Government of Zimbabwe forever "erased" from the facades of all major buildings in the capital of the republic occupied by state of fires are the names of British colonialists and their puppets. The new names perpetuate the significant dates in the life of the Zimbabwean people, the names of the heroes of the struggle for national liberation.

"Munguapata" is the present name of the building which is the residence of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Ministry of Zimbabwe, which earlier bore the name of the first colonial administrator of Rhodesia, Milton. Munguapata was a powerful state in the Middle Ages. Another administrative building in the capital was named after the legendary warrior Munguapata, who staged a heroic resistance to the heavily armed colonialists.

Name changes also affected the towns of Mutare, Kadoma, Rusape and other populated areas.

## WHY IS AFRICA IN DEBT

The Hague. The Chairman of OAU, President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, has demanded that urgent measures be taken to change the unfair economic order in the world and transform international financial institutions in the interests of developing nations.

Speaking in the Institute of Social Sciences, he said that in conditions of present unequal economic relations the wealth of developing countries regularly flows to the West to service exorbitant interests on debts and unrequited trade. We understand our products while paying fairly for them, while the West, by industrially developed Western partners.

This year, Julius Nyerere said, the continent's debt has reached 120 billion dollars, on which African countries have to pay an average 10.1 per cent yearly interest. Between 1985 and 1987 Africa will have to pay the West 116 billion dollars annually. He urged developing nations to unite against the demands of Western creditors and regulate work on the establishment of a new and fair international economic order.



Israeli military continue their brutal harassment of the people in the occupied areas of South Lebanon. Populated areas come under gun fire, people are subjected to mass searches, and arrests.

Israeli checkpoint outside Tyre.

Photo Reuters-TASS

## Arbitrariness of zionist expansionists

Damascus. The threat to remain homeless is hanging over thousands of Palestinian refugees from the camp of Ad-Duhaila on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

For already half a year, a curfew is operating in Ad-Duhaila, and the camp itself is surrounded with barbed wire and is actually cut off from the outside world. The invaders have turned off the supplies of water and electricity. During the day and at night, cruel round-ups are staged, and tens of people have been subjected to beatings and detentions.

Repeatedly, clashes have flared up in the streets of Ad-Duhaila between Palestinians and Israeli invaders. The military

authorities now and again send to the camp army units which with the help of weapons and tear gas are trying to "pacify" the Arabs.

The Israeli Government, fearing that the protests of the detainees in Ad-Duhaila may spill into the rest of the occupied region, has taken a decision to knock down this and several other camps. The Palestinian residences will be eliminated, and their inhabitants expelled from the occupied territories or sent into special reservations outside which they will be forbidden to issue. In place of Ad-Duhaila it is planned to erect another military outpost, settled by Israeli colonists.

## Science and technology

### GROWING MAIZE UNDER FILM

Wide-scale production tests in France and other European countries have shown the great advantages of cultivating maize under a light-reflective film in conditions unfavourable for its growth as, for example, under low temperatures in spring after sowing on poorly heated soils.

In three years of tests in the FRG the average yield of maize grown under film amounted to about 8,600 kg per hectare, or 175 kg more than when it was cultivated without cover. This increase compensated all expenses on covering maize plantations.

From such areas maize is harvested almost two weeks earlier than the usual time.

### TO CONTROL LOCUST

To protect the harvest from insects experts have suggested and are testing a new method to control locust, which is still frequently laying waste to fields in many African and Asian countries.

At present taders easily detect big accumulations of flying locust and determine the direction of its flight. Possessing this information, pilots of agricultural aviation can spray flying locusts with toxic chemicals for them to land. Less toxic chemicals are needed for spraying from the air than for destroying pests on the ground. Experts believe that the new method to control locusts is less dangerous for the environment and makes it possible to keep better the harvest.

## OF INTEREST

### Bamboo musical instrument

The tenth International festival of bamboo organ playing was held recently in the town of Las Pina, now a suburb of the Philippine capital. This unique instrument designed in 1822 is made up of more than 800 bamboo pipes.

These pipes were held for several years in hot and so as to get rid of destructive insects. At the end of the 19th century earthquakes and typhoons mercilessly battered the organ and Philippine master Marcelino Jacala put in considerable effort to bring it

back to life. The instrument again started working with power and charm in 1975.

### For the first time in the world

A unique procedure has been carried out in Hanover, West Germany. To save from certain death a 24-year-old she-elephant named Jenny, veterinary surgeons decided to resort to make blood transfusion, which is according to the DPA news agency, the first such operation in the world. Both animals, Jenny and 18-year-old Lona, which donated 9.5 litres of blood to the gravely ill patient, came well through the operation.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### DANGEROUS OUTBREAK

Commenting on the aggravation in the Iran-Iraq war PRAYDA writes that this new outbreak of hostilities testifies of the violation by the two sides of an agreement concluded in June last year, which banned undertaking military operations against civilian targets. It also serves as another reminder about the urgent need to search for ways for an early cessation of the Iran-Iraq war, which has been continuing for more than four and a half years and inflicting tremendous damage and suffering on the peoples in both countries.

While the two neighbouring Moslem states are exhausting each other in this bloody war, others are warming up their hands on it. The Pentagon, justifying itself by the continuing conflict and the allegedly arisen threat to the shipping along the Straits of Hormuz, is keeping near the Persian Gulf a large fleet of its warships.

The UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar has appealed to the leader of Iran and Iraq to discontinue the bombardment of the civilian targets and to stop the battles. The sooner the two countries follow this call and other peace appeals and can settle themselves all the controversial issues, the better. This will be to the advantage of the Iranian and the Iraqi people, and it will put out the fire of one of most serious military hotbeds on Earth.

### 'IRON FIST' OVER LEBANON

The situation in Lebanon remains complex and explosive. While cynically talking of their peaceful intentions, the zionists continue their favoured tactics of scorched land, increasing the woe and suffering of the Lebanese people, writes the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper. The Israeli military imposed on the entire occupied territory a state of emergency, and curfew is on in many populated areas. The occupiers destroy schools, hospitals, shut heavily populated quarters, and put away entire villages. Blocking Arab villages and settlements, the Israeli military are making wholesale searches and arrests, making short shrift of peaceful residents and impudently doing away with the principles of the 1949 Geneva Convention.

Tel Aviv is using its agents for organizing bias and terrorist acts whose aim is to provoke new armed clashes, stir Arabs against Palestinians and prevent the normalization of the situation in the country.

### PENTAGON LOOKING FOR 'KEYS' TO AFRICA

One Pentagon directive says that military aid is the key to carrying out the US Defense Department's regional strategy, enables it to create and have advanced military positions. Africa is no exception to this militaristic rule, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. Suffice it to say that in the current fiscal year nearly 300 million dollars were allocated to this end in the US budget, 50 million more than last year. Among the recipients of the aid are Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, Zaire, and Morocco, from whom Washington is seeking some military advantages. The African nations who agreed to this aid were not only drawn into the sphere of the aggressive policy of the Washington administration but have substantially undermined their economic conditions. The Washington-led purchases of large batches of arms considerably exhaust their already limited currency reserves and deepen economic difficulties, the newspaper points out.

### STICK WITH TWO ENDS

The inflated exchange rates of the dollar are also creating problems for the United States in foreign trade, writes ZVEZDA. The American goods which go for exports are becoming less competitive, and the products imported to the United States, becoming cheaper because of the currency exchange, receive advantages in the domestic market. In the period between 1981 and 1984 the exports of the United States fell by seven per cent, and the imports have increased by twenty-five per cent. As a result, the US deficit in the trade balance jumped last year to the sum unprecedented in the country's history—123 thousand million dollars. By the estimates of specialists, only this year three million working places will be lost in the branches of the US industries working for exports or competing in the internal market with foreign companies.

Thus certain groups of monopoly capital in the USA, linked mainly with the bankers, have warmed up their hands on currency speculations associated with the inflated exchange rates of the dollar. However, on the whole the new wave of the financial frenzy in the West has lightened the knots of the economic and financial contradictions still tighter in the capitalist world.

### Who avenges whom?

When a court in Stamford, USA, heard a divorce case and asked Frank Colandro to pay 1,500 dollars to his former wife, the divorced husband was full of indignation. But nothing could be done and he had to accept the verdict. But Frank found a fine way of expressing his displeasure: he sent the whole sum in one-cent coins stuffed in two big bags. His former wife, naturally, refused to accept the money and again brought an action against him. As a result, the unlucky avenger had to change the coins to bags because he thought it too expensive a "pleasure" to bring this question to court once again.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

## EXPLOITING ANOTHER'S MISFORTUNE

The world responded to the plight of the people hit by the lengthy drought in Africa with compassion. Many governments, organizations and individuals expressed their readiness to offer practical aid. What is happening in this respect, say, in Ethiopia, is tantamount to a broad and really internationalist campaign to save hundreds of thousands of people from starving to death.

But against this favourable background are attempts to use the tragic situation for far-reaching non-philanthropic goals—from the primitive cheating by dishonest charity-givers, like certain "socialists" in the USA, to open and crude interference in the internal affairs of the countries receiving this aid.

Many are hurrying to "warm up their hands" on the misfortunes of starving Africans. According to the general secretary of the Finnish society for friendship with African nations B. Mattson, some Western nations are using the drought situation in Ethiopia for speculative political purposes—

and, indeed, they do not even try to conceal this. For instance, hardly had Washington announced its programme of food aid to Africa than Americans started talking of the secret designs connected with it. Within one week "The Washington Post" twice touched on the subject in this connection. The Peace Corps, as one of its directors told the newspaper, is urgently increasing its contingent in Africa by 600 members with the aim of undermining the foundations of the state-run sectors of the economies of African countries and facilitate access of Western monopolies to their natural resources.

Further, the Reagan administration considers its helped for the Marxist government in Ethiopia more important than the human tragedy caused by the drought. And finally, the emergency American food aid is becoming an object of political manipulation.

Officials make no secret of these aims either. Thus the chairman of the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee Richard Lugar considers it necessary for the administration to use levers of pressure to achieve changes in the policy of the Government of Ethiopia.

All this, however, the answer is simple. These are — in violation of the country's sovereignty deliveries in the guise of food items and various material means and equipment to anti-government separatists. There are also attempts to make the Ethiopian authorities abandon the programme of resettling drought victims on fertile lands, not forgetting the unceremonious interference in the plans and efforts of the government to distribute the aid within the country.

The above-mentioned B. Mattson also said that by the end of the last year the West had delivered to Ethiopia only about three per cent of the grain it promised—less than 6,000 tonnes. At the same time the separatists operating in the north received via secret channels over 60,000 tonnes of equipment, according to the US Newhouse Information

service. This would have increased had the government not taken measures and started confiscating these illegal deliveries. A case in point was the freight of the Australian "Golden Venture" ship.

Tel Aviv also wants to profit from the hunger in Ethiopia. Lacking manpower to colonize the occupied Arab lands, it has decided to make up the shortage at the expense of Ethiopian Jews by organizing their illegal ferrying to Israel via neighbouring countries. In this connection a different illegal activity is resorted to by several Western companies. Under the guise of aid to hunger victims, they are trying to dump their goods into African countries hit by drought right in contravention of local laws.

All this can not but darken the generally favourable picture of humanitarianism and real concern shown by the world community for the people in trouble, and can not but add a bitter taste to the gift of bread.

But one can do things differently. For instance, the socialist countries have already sent to Ethiopia dozens of thousands of tonnes of food, hundreds of vehicles and scores of planes and helicopters. And they do not tell the Ethiopians how to dispose of all this, but are doing what they are asked to do. As a result millions of people have received not mere promises but real food, fresh water and medical assistance. A quarter of a million people have already settled in new places and will soon be able to grow their own crops.

## INDIA: ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR

New Delhi. India's 33-year development plan (1953) ended with great achievements in the socio-economic development of the country. An official economic assessment presented to the parliament records a four per cent growth in the gross product for the 1984-85 year ending in March. The year's average yield was 150 million tonnes. Indian industry's significant success was in output, which grew by 10 per cent, as compared with the 1983-84 year. The output of iron and steel, cement, machinery, and other heavy industries increased by 10 per cent. The output of light industries, such as textiles, sugar, and other consumer goods, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the agricultural sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the services sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the manufacturing sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the construction sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the transportation sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the communication sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the energy sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the health sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the education sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. The output of the social services sector, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, also increased by 10 per cent. 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# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

CONSTRUCTION HAS STARTED ON A NEW OIL PIPELINE IN THE NORTH OF TYUMEN (WESTERN SIBERIA). The 200-kilometre long line will connect the Tyumenskoye oil field to the Muravlenkovskoye deposit having an outlet to other lines.

TOGETHER WITH MOSCOW TEXTILE SPECIALISTS SCIENTISTS IN KHARKOV (THE UKRAINE) HAVE FINE-TUNED THE SKILLS OF AN EXPERIENCED TAILOR INTO A COMPUTER. It quickly and precisely compiles patterns for clothes of any fashions and sizes. On the scale of the industry, the quantity of materials thus saved will amount to many millions of metres. Specialists believe that the use of computers in the patterning of materials like mofa, artificial leather, paper and plastic is promising.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION KILOWATTS OF ELECTRICITY HAVE BEEN GENERATED BY THE KURSK NUCLEAR PROJECT SINCE ITS COMMISSIONING. Energy from the station will be relied on to develop production forces in the area of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly and further electrification of agriculture in the central part of this country. Though the nuclear power station is still under construction, it is operating at the same time. After the commissioning of the power block its capacity will reach four million kilowatts.

THE SOVIET UNION'S FIRST MUSEUM OF SPELEOLOGY WILL OPEN THIS SUMMER IN THE SATAPLIA PRESERVE NEAR TSKHALTUBO (GEORGIA). Here it will be possible to see the footprints of dinosaurs. In a karst cave, visitors will see stalactites and stalagmites. Subterranean bridges and ladders have been built over the meandering stream. The building of the speleological museum will house exhibits on the study and excavations of the caves as well as on fauna.

## Environmental protection in Moldavia

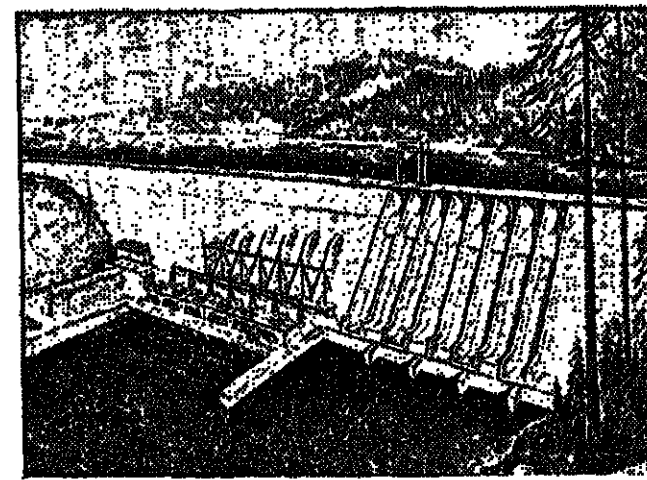
A mighty purifying installation at one of the country's biggest thermal power stations in Soviet Moldavia (a Union republic in the south-west of the USSR) rules out the ejection into the atmosphere of combustion products of mineral coal. Processing in one hour about 20,000 cu m of smoke containing about 200 various chemical components by means of special units it turns it into

## Hydropower station being built in Talakan area

Not long ago there wasn't even a hunter's house in the taiga area of Talakan (which is the Rybniki for a "place of getting fish"). Now a power transmission line stretches to this place across the mountains, forests, and marshlands, and a settlement with a population of over 2,000 has been built among lakes. The people who settled on these rigorous lands are the builders of the Bureya Hydroelectric Station—the biggest in the Soviet Far East. The capacity of its six generating units is 2 million kilowatts.

The hydropower station on the Bureya (one of Amur's biggest tributaries) will become the basis of the united power system of the Far East. It will ensure steady power supply for Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk-on-Amur and other industrial centres of the region. Its energy will speed up the development of the Bureya-Amur Railway zone and the creation of a territorial-production complex which will include a wood-working enterprise and an electro-metallurgical plant, the construction of which will soon be completed.

The dam of the station will block the Bureya and regulate its flow, making it possible to put under cultivation 52,000 hectares of fertile floodlands. The shallow waters of its upper reaches will become navigable. Wood will be delivered to BAM from remote and as yet inaccessible districts. It is important that there won't be a big water reservoir—an inevitable companion of a hydropower station—on the Bureya.



## STEEL ISLANDS

Soviet experts are preparing to install on the shelf off the coast of Crimea (a peninsula in the Black Sea) platforms for drilling rigs. A completely new method will be employed in the exercise. For the first time in the practice of exploiting offshore oil deposits, a drilling rig together with equipment will be assembled on the shelf and then, with large blocks, towed to its appropriate place in the sea.

Until now the main assembly works were carried out directly on the shelf. Blocks weighing not more than 100 tonnes were towed to the site of a new man-made island. It was necessary to join together into a single whole a considerable number of such blocks in order to build a platform weighing 4,000-5,000 tonnes. Not always did the stormy sea allow assembling operations.

Now 50 per cent less time will be needed to build offshore drilling rigs. The cost of work will also reduce. Every year three offshore rigs will be assembled on the shore.

## Computer distributes sprinkling water

On the fields of the Rostov Irrigation system in Kirgizia the Soviet Central Asian republic an electronic complex distributes water on 5,000 hectares of little but arid southern lands.

Telecontrol devices ensure an optimal regime of water supply to the fields, raise and lower dozens of big and hundreds of small gates, automatically switch on and off powerful pumping stations. This is done so accurately and timely that not a single cubic metre of water or kilowatt of electric energy is wasted.

The convenient complex of simple design was developed in Frunze, capital of the republic. The complex incorporates an electronic control desk with display and microcomputer, various sensors of water level as well as an automation block for pumping stations. These complexes are already being used on a large scale for land reclamation in the droughty southern districts of the Soviet Union.

the environment. Altogether 1.5 times more gas purifiers and dust arresters than in the previous period will be built in the current five-year plan period (1981-85). Prompt control over the air is being carried out at 450 major industrial centres and populated areas.

valuable mineral fertilizers. Putting the purification works into operation at the power station with a capacity of 2.5 million kilowatts, the enterprise reduced to minimum the impact on

for cities. In Moscow alone there are 80 trolley routes totalling over 2,000 kilometres and accounting for around 20 per cent of city transportation—nearly two million passengers a day.

The trolleybus is an ecologically absolutely pure and practically noiseless transport requiring no big capital investment, like, for instance, the laying of rail tracks and creation of a network of lines in the depot. Metal is used only for the traction lines, while mostly lamp-posts are used for pylons. The trolley costs are six to eight per cent lower than those of the bus. Incidentally, Soviet trolleybuses are in great demand abroad, too.

Today the machine runs out of the town, too, for instance, on a many-kilometre route along the southern coast of the Crimea built many years ago.

Soviet designers are making new models for various purposes. They have more space and greater manoeuvrability on city routes, and long-distance machines feature more conveniences, the newspaper points out.

## NATIONAL SEED BANK

More than 340 thousand samples of seeds originating from 155 biological families are in the world-famous collection of the Leningrad All-Union Research Institute of Plant-Growing, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN reports. Over the past decade the collection, started many years ago by the outstanding scientist, Academician N. Vavilov, has almost doubled. New samples continue to be received from the Institute's "field squads" and selectionists as well as from many countries.

Samples collected by the Institute provide a wealth of primary material for selection work undertaken by both Soviet and foreign scientists. The Institute cooperates with many selection centres, scientific establishments, colleges and universities. Over the years of Soviet power, this world-famous genetic fund has been used to produce more than two thousand types of plants

and hybrids of major agricultural crops. Every year the fund helps save more than 18 million rubles worth of grain. Its reserves are far from exhausted, the paper concludes.

## RARE BOOKS

There is a section of rare and especially valuable books in the Lenin State Library in Moscow. Altogether it contains 300,000 books, writes section head T. Kondakova in the VESCHERNYAYA MOSKVA paper. The first books were brought here from private collections after the October Revolution of 1917. The collections of the royal family and prominent nobles included many rare editions.

Among the most valuable pieces is, for instance, the book "Cand. Millari" from Napoleon's personal library. The front and back covers of which bear his ex libris. Of great significance is the first edition of Aristotle's "Collected Works" published in the 15th century in Venice.

The section also has the very first books printed in Western Europe—hexameters, which, translated into Latin means "in the cradle", i.e., the very first book. We have nearly one thousand of them. Of great interest is the first edition of "History of Rome" by Livius (which came out in Rome in 1489). Copernicus' "De revolutionibus orbium coelestium" (1543) and "Dialogue of the Two Chiefs" by Galileo Galilei (1632), in which he supports the Copernican system of the world. Of the 26 works by Giordano Bruno, published in his lifetime 18 are kept in the library, with his dedication.

The section is a sort of preserve, access to it is considerably restricted. Our task is to preserve treasures for future generations. For those interested in them we offer catalogues, photo and xerox copies as facilities, the author concludes.

# HOME NEWS

## Tiles for beauty

From time immemorial Yaroslavl has been famous for the beauty of its architectural ensembles. They derive their festive appearances from patterns of multicoloured ceramics—tiles. Yaroslavl restorers have rediscovered the secret of their manufacture which was lost over the centuries.

They have verified everything to the last detail—the length of time the tile ought to be oven-dried so that the brittle reddish clay acquires the requisite strength; how to make the substrate for the patterned tile so that its size is not affected during the heating process, the type of wood to be used in the oven so that the colours attain deep shades and the elusive warmth that distinguish the works of the ancient masters.

The first order from the Museum of History for the manufacture of oven tiles for Sozha's Chambers in Moscow's Novodevichy Convent was followed by many others. The restorers have recreated the tile dress of many ancient buildings in Yaroslavl, Moscow, Novgorod, Kostroma and many other places.

## OF INTEREST FOREST GIANTS OF THE CAUCASUS

Miraculous exhibits have replenished the Natural Open Air Museum in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR mountains. Among these interesting things of Central Caucasus (which researchers describe as a "bouquet of rarities") are some sculptures.

This is a group of columnar-shaped huge stones, watching them from different angles, the rock boulders become lively, turning into huge figures with human-like faces. Depending on the illumination their expressions change, manifesting images of fairy-tale giants.

There are many other creations in the windy, sunny and watery sculptural workshop of Kabardino-Balkaria. Among them is a profile carved from granite rock which resembles Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian poet of the 19th century. All the monuments of nature face have been placed under state protection.

## Places to visit

## Smolensk monuments

Smolensk is one of the most ancient Russian cities, which defended western approaches to Moscow. More than once this city contained the attack of foreign invaders.

Under the walls of Smolensk and in the city itself, many major events unfolded in the Patriotic War of 1941 when Napoleon's armies advanced towards Russia. The main forces of the Russian army joined each other near the city. This spelled



failure for Napoleon's original strategic plan—the rout the Russian armies one by one, and to clear the road for a fast seizure of Moscow.

In Smolensk itself, according to the words of officer and poet Pyotr Glinka, the Russians did not yield one step; they fought like lions under the walls, near the walls and beyond the walls of the city. Addressing the inhabitants of Smolensk, the great Russian military leader Mikhail Kutuzov wrote: "The enemy could destroy your walls, turn into ruins and ashes your property, put heavy fetters on you, but it could not and will not be able to conquer and vanquish your hearts. Such are Russians!"

Hillier's hordes were rushing towards Moscow more than hundred years later through the "Smolensk Gates". And again the

city shielded the capital. In the course of the Battle of Smolensk, from July 10 to September 10, 1941, the plan to seize Moscow in a flash was foiled. The enemy offensive was stopped. Pictured here are the monuments erected in memory of heroes of the 1812-1814 war. One of them is a Monument with Eagles (bottom picture). It was installed in September 1913. Its author is sculptor Stepan Nadolsky. The eagles to which a Gaulic soldier with a sword is rushing symbolize the two Russian armies which united near Smolensk to engage Napoleon's troops in combat. The upper picture shows a monument 23.4 metres high in memory of the Battle of Smolensk (August 4-5, 1812). The author of the monument is architect Antonio Adamini.

## Science and technology

## 30th SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

The 30th—jubilee—Soviet Antarctic expedition which is to conclude the Geophysical Range programme has set off from Africa for the Sea of Weddell waters.

Antarctica. The expedition, specifically, will pick up a network of sensors stretching for 1,500 km from the Soviet station of Mirny. Part of the work will be done in cooperation with French, Cuban and GDR scientists.

The interest towards Antarctica is quite understandable, more so that research there is conducive to solving certain food problems. Fish catching in the area is much assisted by research. Now under assessment are the possibilities for catching krill, Antarctic crustaceans, which is being done as part of the BIOMASS international programme.

## LET US CHECK THE CLOCKS AGAINST METEORITES

Scientists at the Kharkov Institute of Radioelectronics (the Ukraine) have suggested that meteorites flying in from the depths of the Universe be used to raise the accuracy of the all-Union time service. They have invented an automatic set of apparatuses for checking standard clocks in Moscow and Kharkov with the help of these visitors from outer space. The radio-meteorite method of comparing standard clocks is considered more precise—errors in measurement make up only tenths of millionths of a second.

The transceiving apparatuses installed in the two cities emit each one hundredth of a second radio signals to one section of the atmosphere, keeping with the course of its clocks. In case of a meteorite happening in that section, two radio waves capable of meeting each other will simultaneously be reflected from the trace of ionized gas and received on Earth. With this the

signal of standard clocks in Moscow will be received in Kharkov. Since the time of their propagation in both directions is uniform, the comparison in the measurements of the two standard clocks will provide information about the slowness or fastness of the Kharkov clocks in relation to those in Moscow. In this way, several dozen measurements are carried out every day.

## Aurobisons grazing outside Leningrad

An unusual herd of aurobisons—a cross-breed of aurochs and bison have for several years now been seen outside Leningrad, in the Tosno forest-park.

The first one such animal was taken there from the local Zoo where two male bison were born at a time and they are known to require separate keeping. With the small bison, the ranger received a female auroch. The pair surprisingly quickly acclimatized in the cold climate of the north of Russia and produced an aurobison looking like either of its parents.

First aurobisons appeared in the Azovskaya Preserve (Southern Ukraine) early in this century. They best acclimatized in the Caucasus. The Leningrad herd is the first ever group of these animals in the north and, therefore continues to live in the park. There are plans to let the herd loose as it has already been done in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha preserve in Byelorussia known for the largest population of freely grazing aurochs.

## VIEWPOINT

## FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN THE USSR

Konstantin KHARCHEV, Chairman, Council for Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers

Article 52 of the USSR Constitution reads: "Citizens of the USSR are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is the right to profess or not to profess any religion, and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda. Incitement of hostility or hatred on religious grounds is prohibited. In the USSR the church is separated from the state and the school from the church."

About 20,000 societies and groups of various religions—Russian Orthodox, Catholic, Muslim, Jewish, Lutheran, Old-Believer, Buddhist, Evangelic Christians Baptists, etc.—are active in the USSR.

The Russian Orthodox Church, the largest religious trend, has about 8,500 temples in the USSR. Muslim religion is represented by hundreds of cathedrals, mosques and several thousands of rural and neighbourhood mosques. There are 1,120 Roman Catholic churches, temples of Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian Apostolic Church, 600 Lutheran churches, over 2,000 churches of Evangelic Christians-Baptists and Seventh-Day Adventists, 120 synagogues and a number of secretarian groups.

All forms of confession are equal before the law. None of them enjoys privileges and advantages from the state. State bodies do not interfere in the internal (worship and canonical) affairs of the church and vice versa.

The Soviet state provides its citizens with an opportunity to profess any religion on condition that the performance of given religious rites will not violate the laws, encroach upon other citizens' rights and will not harm the health of people.

An association of believers numbering not less than 20 people forms a religious society, a lesser number makes a group. The religious society and the group of believers may set about their activity only after registration in the established order in the bodies of state power. It means that a religious association commits itself to observe legislation and, at the same time, is protected by laws safeguarding freedom of conscience. This fully meets the interests of believers.

In order to consistently carry out the principles of freedom of conscience a Council for Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Government has been set up. Its functions call it to ensure the law enforcement in the sphere of religious cults (there are about 40 of them in the USSR), elaborate draft laws on issues dealing with religions and submit them for the consideration of the government and to assist religious organizations in the realization of international contacts and so on.

State control over the observance of the demands of the Soviet legislation on cults is a major guarantee of freedom of conscience in the USSR. Each in correct action of the administrative personnel regarding religious or individual believers is becoming known either through citizens' complaints addressed to the Council, or through its representatives in Union and autonomous republics, territories and regions. Immediate measures are taken on these complaints in keeping with the law.

Thus, the activity of the Council for religious affairs is one of the most important for freedom of conscience in the USSR.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Based on Stevenson

Central Television has premiered the film "The Pavilion on the Links" shot by the Sverdlovsk Studios on the basis of a novel by Robert Stevenson.

An abandoned house amidst the green trees of an old park on a deserted sea shore is surrounded with an atmosphere of mystery. The local residents give it a wide berth, fearing ghosts. The creatures hiding in the house are fugitives.

The film has many situations typical of an adventure genre. Filled with lyricism, it shows what rich possibilities there are in the genre most popular in cinema. It clearly shows that what is evil is always evil and that kindness always remains kindness. After all, Alexander Dumas and Robert Stevenson, whose books unfortunately often become subjects for films designed for pure entertainment without much profundity, are dear to us because their heroes are guided by lofty ideas, they teach us the nobility of thought.

The film is not a precise screen version, as it is based on a number of Stevenson's novels. He wrote "The Pavilion" as a lyrical monologue of a wandering dreamer who becomes a witness and unpremeditated participant in the events narrated in the book. The Italian insurgents in the original work are incidental characters symbolizing dangers awaiting the heroes in the house on the links. In the film, the social positions of the characters are more clear.

The screen version of "The Pavilion on the Links" is simple in style and possesses integrity. It has a clear and pure moral task which is filled with the



A still from the film.

inner strength. It is also a successful film debut of the author of the scenario — written in conjunction with Ivan Sedov — and film director Dmitry Satynsky.

The film was shot near Riga, on the shore of the Baltic Sea where there are pine trees, and dunes and quivering sands. There, too, stands a house wrapped in an atmosphere of mystery amidst the green trees of an old park.

Yolena BELOVA

## Russian classics on Vietnamese stage

Vietnamese audiences will see Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" produced by Moldavian stage artists. "Cinderella" by Adam and Khachatryan's "Spartacus" have already been staged at the Hanoi Opera and Ballet Theatre. For work on these plays, members of the production group from Kishinev—the art director, the choreographer

and the artist — were awarded honorary titles of merited personalities in the arts of Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Working for more than three years here is M. Kaffanai. He passes on his experience as a dancer to his young colleagues in Vietnam, where he has had a debut as a choreographer. Here he has staged the first ballet

for children, "Doctor Doolittle". The friendship of the two musical collectives has its basis in a treaty of creative cooperation. Within the framework of this agreement it has been decided to stage in Hanoi the opera, "Madama Butterfly", one of the best productions of the Moldavian company.

## Finnish tunes

A Week of Finnish Music in the USSR has begun simultaneously in Moscow, Leningrad and Tallinn. Finnish orchestras and companies will also give performances in Petrozavodsk, Vilnius, Kishinev and Odessa.

The central event of the Week will be a concert dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the first edition of the Karelian and Finnish epic poem "Kalevala". It will be held on March 22 in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire. Jean Sibelius' symphonic poem, "Kullervo", will be played by the Symphony Orchestra of Helsinki and the State Male Choir of the Estonian Republic led by Gustav Ernesaks.

There will be performances by the Färskott folk instruments ensemble from the Jean Sibelius Academy, the folk music ensemble Kankaan pelimannit and the Umo variety orchestra and its soloists. Viva Brass, and the chamber choir of Radio Finland will also be heard.

On March 21, the Helsinki Orchestra, the oldest in Scandinavia (it was set up more than one hundred years ago), will play at Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. That evening, music by Finnish, Russian and Soviet composers will sound as a symbol of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Books. This year the Detetskaya Literatura Publisher will issue the famous story by Gavril Troyepolsky "White Blm Black Ear" and Raffaele Giovagnoli's novel "Spartacus".

Films. In Havana a week of films dedicated to the 40th anniversary since the Victory over fascism features the film "Fidel" by director Almantas Griekavicius. USSR, "Mephisto" by Szabó Istvan, Hungary, and films from the GDR, Vietnam, Bulgaria and Poland. Gai-togethers between film makers are also envisaged.

## 'Fifty Years in Combat'

This is the title of an exhibition open in the premises of the State Picture Gallery at the Skaya Embankment in Moscow. It is dedicated to the fiftyth anniversary of the military studio named after Gerasimov. The exhibition is dedicated to the work of the studio and the work of the young Soviet artists. It works, the artist creates a image of a people hero fighting for Soviet power.

Gerasimov's first pupils went to for painting at the spare time. Today, they later, the studio has a highly professional collective of the main tasks which are



Mikhail Samsonov, "The Day of War", 1973.

film members set themselves the creation of a picture dealing with the life of the Soviet Army.

On display at the exhibition are nearly a hundred paintings, graphic sheets, sculptures, made over 25 years by artists of different nations.

The thematic and genre of the pieces is very varied. From battle compositions to portraits and landscapes. Works by Mironov G. demonstrated in one of the

Dmitri VIL

# BUSINESS

## NORWAY INTERESTED IN EXPANDING FOREIGN TRADE

The talks our delegation held in Moscow were interesting, frank and useful, said Arne Synnes, Deputy Minister of Trade and Shipping of Norway, who recently visited the Soviet Union.

The sides agreed that the volume of trade between the two countries is not big enough. Commercial and economic relations ought to be expanded both along traditional directions and in new areas. Our delegation expressed certain concern about drops in Norwegian exports to the Soviet Union, in particular cellulose supplies. And we are satisfied that during the visit several contracts were signed for the export of this product to the USSR.

We are interested in increasing exports of traditional commodities, notably raw materials and semifinished products, Synnes said. At the same time there is a need to diversify trade exchanges and saturate them with new kinds of products, especially products of the manufacturing industry. I could name industrial construction, the hydropower industry, fisheries, computer engineering,

and the manufacture of equipment for prospecting and producing gas and oil on the continental shelf among the more promising directions.

Contacts between Soviet and Norwegian officials on questions of commercial and economic relations can be described as good, Synnes stressed. At the same time it is extremely important in bilateral trade that Norwegian companies and Soviet foreign trade organizations have better knowledge of the possibilities and requirements of each other.

## ELECTRONIC AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

For three days at the exhibition hall of the V/O Exportnor specialists familiarized themselves with new electronic and household equipment manufactured in Yugoslavia. On show were electric ovens, washing machines, refrigerators, furniture, several types of microcomputers, hard copy units and other items.

All the products are manufactured at the factories of the Gozdarstvo association, the biggest in Yugoslavia. Joško Vucenica, its general manager, said in an interview to our correspondent. We have been cooperating with the Soviet Union for fifteen years. We export several products, mostly electric and gas ovens and other household goods to the USSR. In turn, we purchase Soviet equipment for our factories. Since 1968 we have sold 70 million dollars' worth of products, and last year alone the volume of mutual deliveries was approximately six million dollars.

We are seeking to develop industrial cooperation with the Soviet Union. For example, we have jointly designed a model of a modern washing machine.

Nataliya IZYUMOVA

## FOR USSR FOOD INDUSTRY

Not less than 40 Italian firms, engaged in the production of machines and mechanical parts for the food industry, maintain long-standing contacts with Soviet export-import associations.

The Bertuzzi company of Milan is actively cooperating in the field of processing agricultural raw materials. Cooperation of Bertuzzi with Soviet partners began in 1956, when it delivered various equipment and helped install it at food enterprises in Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. For 1985 Bertuzzi offered Soviet partners deliveries of new machines together with new technology for processing vegetables and fruits including equipment for processing citrus fruits.

The Italian company also maintains long-standing contacts with the USSR. It has already

fulfilled 35 major orders of equipment for macaroni factories of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Baku and other cities of the Soviet Union. In accordance with the new contracts signed in January, Bertuzzi undertook to supply before the end of July 1985 machines and mechanisms for lines producing long macaroni.

The firm Carle and Montanari is specializing in supplying the USSR with confectionery equipment.

A mixed Soviet-Italian working group on the food industry and related machine-building is engaged in the coordination of efforts of the two countries in expanding mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Italy in this field. Its session will take place in Rome this April.

## Powder metallurgy: technology and equipment

An international specialized exhibition of equipment and apparatuses for the production of powder materials will be held for the fourth time in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia, from March 26 to April 3. More than 60 firms, enterprises and organizations from 12 countries, such as Austria, Britain, the FRG, Belgium, Liechtenstein, the USA, France, Finland, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and Japan will

participate in Powder Metallurgy-85.

Previous exhibitions, according to Soviet and foreign specialists, as well as the representatives of participating firms, were successful. For example, at the exhibition Powder Metallurgy-81 one million roubles worth of exhibits were bought and contracts were signed for the delivery of equipment, apparatuses and materials to the tune of two million roubles.

## MUSEUM IN METRO

"It was a wonderful trip organized by Intourist," says Jeri Biddle, leader of a group of British tourists. "The group of 70 members mainly consisted of women, but there were more people who wanted to come. Therefore, as soon as I return to London I shall arrange a new tour."

"My father, a Second World War veteran wants very much to visit the USSR. He has read a great deal about the Soviet Union and dreams of seeing all this with his eyes."

Asked about her greatest impression Linda Carter answered

## Intourist news

without a moment's hesitation: "Metro!"

"It produced a great impression on me. Each station is a work of art, a kind of museum. I liked the Mayakovskaya station most of all, with its mosaic panels made after the designs of well-known artist Alexander Deineka. It was interesting to learn from the guide that in 1939 this station was awarded a Gold medal and First Prize at an international exhibition in New York. The Sokolniki, Lermontovskaya and Kropotkinskaya stations were awarded the Grand Prix in Paris in 1937. It is no wonder because we were told that leading architects and artists always participate in designing Moscow Metro. For example, about 80 bronze sculptures — an original gallery of various Soviet people — stand in the foyer of the Ploshchad Revolyutsii station. The author of most of them is outstanding Soviet sculptor Matvei Manizer.

"The Metro plan is so clear and convenient that even a foreigner will never miss his way. But if I have some doubts Moscowites readily explain the way. I should like to be laughed by such friends."

"Days of Czechoslovak culture were arranged in Moscow and the plays of the national theatre company from Prague were shown on the stage of the Bolshoi. We enjoyed very much the opera 'The Bartered Bride'. It is interesting that plays of Czechoslovak authors are staged with success in all Moscow theatres."

## PROFILES



## ARKADY ININ

When Inin's films are being demonstrated in the cinema houses are always crowded. Perhaps, this is because he always tells simple stories about ordinary people stories which have everything: "life, tears and love". The story of a young mother of many children ("Once Twenty Years Later"), for whom the meaning of life was to found, feed and care her only family, and to love it from the bottom of her heart. "The story of three generations of Lukov family" ("Fathers and Grandfathers") is about the grandfather, father and grandson who live under the same roof; the story of the wonderful gift of mutual understanding and kindness, regrettable family squabbling and funny discoveries; the story of a single woman who assumed the role of a voluntary matchmaker to help people find happiness in the family ("Single People Are Provided With Hostel") and finally succeeded in this. Stories told by the playwright are funny, melodramatic and, in the main true to the finest detail. They all have a happy end so that nobody loses hope for happiness even in the most tragic situation. Another story by Inin will also have a happy end and this new film "Dancing Woman" is now being produced at the Mostfilm Studios by director Samson Samsonov. One more of his characters whose life was not so successful initially, acquires the ability to love and be loved.

The skill to arouse the sympathy and love of spectators, the sense of humour and high professionalism are linked together in Arkady Inin's creative work by special talent — the talent of kindness, love for people. And he generously endows his characters with this gift. Therefore, we feel so pleased and glad to meet them.

Successful cinema activities do not prevent Inin from writing humorous stories to be published in the most prestigious publications. He has several collections with rather eloquent titles: "...There is Nothing to Smile At", "On the Agenda", "Business Marriage", "A Slip in the Pace" and others.

The restless character makes Arkady try himself in various lines. He is the author of two most popular programmes: "From the Bottom of the Heart" (meetings with interesting people, most often with dramatic lives), and "Laughing Around" (a kind of competition in wit). These two programmes express, in my opinion, two most vivid tendencies in the creative work of Arkady Inin.

Vera ZHELTOVA

## WHAT'S ON!

March 19-22

### THEATRES

Boishol Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 19 — Adam, "Ciselle" (ballet). 20 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 20 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 22 — Khrennikov, "The Little Golden Calf" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). Guest performances by the Whitemberg Theatre (Stuttgart). 19, 20 — "Eugene Onegin" (ballet based on Tchaikovsky's music). 22 — A gala concert.

### FILMS

I'll Teach You to Dream (Gorky Film Studios; USSR).

The film is about the creative work of Mark Donatov, noted Soviet film director. Cinema "Pianiya" (1 Vostalnaya Sq). Metro Barrikadnaya. Konstantin the Philosopher. The

1st film—At the Source (2 parts).

About the great hero of the Middle Ages. Cinema "Zaryadye" (17 Vostalnaya Sq). Ploshchad Nogin.

### EXHIBITIONS

Lenin Central Museum (10 Tolbukhina St). 21 — International friendly meeting. Kriyva Sovietov (Moscow, USSR) Motor. (Czech Budějovice, CSSR). 6 p.m.

Founded in 1924, Motor were the country's champions and prize winners. Now they

## CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 20-22 — The Uno variety orchestra from Finland led by Esko Linnanvalli.

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 19, 21 — Guest performances by the Leningrad Theatre of Modern Ballet: "The Twelfth Night or Everything Possible", "Idiot", "Crazy Day". Theatre director—Boris Efimen.

## SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Kriyva Sovietov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St). 21 — International friendly meeting. Kriyva Sovietov (Moscow, USSR) Motor. (Czech Budějovice, CSSR). 6 p.m.

Founded in 1924, Motor were the country's champions and prize winners. Now they

are the team with the youngest players in Czechoslovakia. Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 21 — Moscow Dynamo vs Kiev Sokol. 6 p.m.

### FOOTBALL

CAC Sports Complex (30 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 21 — Moscow Spartak vs Voronezh Fakel. 7 p.m.

In the first round Spartak outplayed Army Club (Rostov-on-Don) 3-0. Can Fakel, newcomers to the highest league, withstand the Muscovites?

## WEATHER

March 19-22

In Moscow, city and region, clear weather is expected. Mist possible in places. On March 19, night temperatures of 0°, -5°C and -10°, +4°C during the day. Later daytime temperatures will rise to +1°, -6°C. E wind, 3-7 mps.

## TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 30 kopeks per kilometre. Calling a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

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